

2021 ACCP/ASHP BCACP Clinical Sessions

Learning Objectives

Impact of Ageism on Therapeutic Outcomes and Patient-Provider Relationships

1. Assess personal communication techniques with older adults for unintended ageist tendencies.
2. Recommend practices to combat areas of known ageism in institutional and ambulatory healthcare settings.
3. Develop a personalized action plan for recognizing personal and systematic ageist tendencies in healthcare.

Infiltrating the Kidneys: Non-Dialysis CKD in Primary Care

1. Assess a medication regimen in a patient with complex comorbidities to select appropriate recommendations for renal adjustment.
2. Design a treatment plan for cardiovascular disease management in a patient with chronic kidney disease.
3. Apply key factors of patient safety and efficacy to consider when determining a treatment plan in a patient with chronic kidney disease and osteoporosis.
4. Incorporate ways a clinical pharmacist can play a role in quality care metrics and chronic kidney disease management in everyday practice.

Direct Oral Anticoagulant Dilemmas: Stroke Prevention for Atrial Fibrillation in the Oldest Old and Patients with End-Stage Renal Disease

1. Assess stroke risk and the net clinical benefit of anticoagulation in the oldest old (i.e., patients age ≥ 80 years) with atrial fibrillation.
2. Assess stroke risk and the net clinical benefit of anticoagulation in patients with end-stage renal disease and concomitant atrial fibrillation.
3. Recommend a direct oral anticoagulant regimen for stroke prevention for the oldest old with atrial fibrillation based on guideline recommendations and primary literature.
4. Recommend a direct oral anticoagulant regimen for stroke prevention for a patient with end-stage renal disease and atrial fibrillation based on guideline recommendations and primary literature.
5. Identify common medication errors involving direct oral anticoagulants for the oldest old or patients with end-stage renal disease.

Road to Recovery: Caring for Persons Living with Opioid Use Disorder in an Ambulatory Care Setting

1. Summarize the epidemiology of opioid use disorder.
2. Describe harm reduction strategies for patients living with opioid use disorder.
3. Evaluate various opioid use disorder treatment options and the benefits or risks associated with each.
4. Identify barriers and successes for implementing opioid use disorder treatment into primary care.
5. Develop a harm reduction and treatment plan for persons living with opioid use disorder.